BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

PARK THEATRE-OUR BOYS. STANDARD THEATRE-FIRST NIBLO'S GARDEN-A CELEBRATED CASE. GRAND OPERA HOUSE - BRYANT'S MINSTERLY GILMORR'S GARDEN-THOMAS' CONCERTS. NEW YORK AQUARIUM-MONKEYS AND FISHES TONY PASTOR'S-VARIETY.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1878.

THE HERALD will be sent to the address of persons going into the country during the summer at the rate of one dollar per month, postage paid.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and partly cloudy or hazy, with showers. To-morrow it will be partly cloudy or fair.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- The stock mar ket was less active and stronger. Gold was steady at 1065s. Government bonds were strong, States steady and railroads irregular. Money was easy at 2 a 3 per cent, and closed at

THE PRICES obtained for the thoroughbred stock at Lexington yesterday are not very encouraging to breeders. They were in fact ridic-

THE ALDERMEN appear to be still celebrating their escape. It was impossible to get a quorum yesterday; but that was not a very great misfortune to the community.

THERE IS NOT much danger of a water famine this season. The Croton springs and reservoirs are all in splendid condition. The other fluid never runs short.

PARENTS AND PROPERTY OWNERS will be glad to learn that the Law Committee of the Aldermen will probably report in favor of rigidly enforeing the fireworks ordinance.

IN THE TRIAL OF TOBIN, the West Point soldier, the curious point was raised yesterday that the Academy grounds had never been ceded to the United States by the State.

AN ENGAGEMENT between the advanced troops of General Howard and the Indians has taken place at a point about fifty miles from Fort Harney. Colonel Robbins and two soldiers are reported killed.

ALL THE COMPANIES in the coal combination have ordered an advance in prices of from ten to twenty cents per ton, with the exception of the Lehigh Valley. Miners' wages will, of course, remain the same.

THE DEPOSITORS of the defunct Oriental Savings Bank have received a small portion of their savings. What are all the other receivers doing? Is there no way to co them to give an account of their stewardship !

BROOKLYN Is, or ought to be, preparing for another explosion. The gas works in the Kings County Court House are condemned by the Board of Health officials as dangerous, but of course nothing will be done until some one is

THE TRIAL OF HUNTER, the alleged murderer of his partner, Armstrong, is still the sensation at Camden, N. J. A very dramatic scene occurred yesterday when the accused denounced one of the witnesses as falsely swearing away

IN THE STEWART WILL CASE the answer of Mrs. Stewart and Judge Hilton is, of course, a general denial of the alleged relationship of the contestants to Mr. Stewart. It is maintained that he left no surviving heirs or descendants

THE OBSECULES of the late Mr. Wheelock were attended yesterday by a very large number of the business men of Wall street. The regret felt over his untimely end is assuming a very substantial form in the way of a subscrip-

PROFESSOR EATON'S analysis has resulted in the discovery that strychnine was administered to Mrs. Hubbard, whose mysterious death took place at Gravesend last week. The testimony thus far adduced on the inquest is not conclusive as to the guilty person or persons.

THE TRIAL of the proprietor of one of the Hunter's Point fragrant establishments, now taking place at Long Island City, will be watched with interest by uptown residents. They would like to get a good look at the doctor who yesterday testified that the odors are not detrimental to benith.

THE COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS continue to pecupy a large share in public attention and of our space. The exercises in many of the city primary and grammar schools yesterday were of an interesting character, and must have gratified parents as well as teachers. Three hundred and fifty pupils of the Normal College will be gradnated this year. Yesterday was "class day" at Yale and Vassar.

THE WEATHER.-The highest pressure is in the Northwest. The barometer is also high in the South Atlantic States. In both districts the weather is clear, with moderate winds. From the central Missouri Valley to Nova Scotia the tone of low pressure extends, with two centres of disturbance-one in Minnesota and the other in Nova Scotia. Rains attend both centres of low pressure, with brisk to fresh winds. The temperatures have fallen within the low zone. but have risen in the other sections. The pressure is falling over Texas. The general directions of the winds are southerly and westerly, except on the South Atlantic coast and the Northwest, where they are northerly and variable respectively. weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and partly cloudy or hazy, possibly with showers. To-morrow it will be partly

NEW YORK HERALD Tramps, Communists and Politicians, These three classes are fitly grouped together, because it is their common aim to live by some other means than honest industry. Tramps are perhaps the extreme type of the class, but it is rather their misfortune than their fault that they have become more odious than their brethren. They are at least entitled to a kind construction of their motives by the Communists since they volunteer to exemplify in practice one of the principles which the Communists are eager to force upon the community. One of the great aims of the Communists is to raise the price of labor by diminishing the amount performed, and they ought to concede that the noble army of tramps is aiding them, to the best of its ability, in diminishing competition in the labor market. A large proportion of the tramps are thieves out of prison, and so long as they are not arrested and convicted they do not infringe the rights of labor by the exercise of mechanic trades in State prisons and putting the products of their industry on the market in competition with the fruits of honest labor. The Communists ought at some of their meetings to pass a vote of thanks to the great and growing order of tramps-first, for withdrawing so much lator from the market and leaving a free field to what remains, and second, for the skill of those persistent thieves in keeping out of the State prisons, where they would be compelled to work at trades and assist in overstocking the country with the kind of articles on which prison industry is employed. What the Communists only broach in theory those noble chevaliers, the tramps, carry out in practice. They are too considerate to lend any assistance in causing a glut in the labor market or to consume any part of the general fund of society which is distributed in the form of wages. The theory of the Communists is thus exemplified by the tramps in all its beautiful and naked simplicity. We dare say that even the yellow, pigtailed Chinamen on the Pacific coast would be pardoned and tolerated if, instead of doing fair work for moderate wages, they would distribute themselves over the country and reinforce the noble army of tramps, leaving the field of labor and the fund for the payment of wages in the exclusive possession of those who regard themselves as the rightful claimants. Detestable as the tramps are they are rendering to society the useful service of refuting the theory of Communists by a reductio ad absurdum. If

it is desirable to diminish the amount of

labor performed by stopping work in pri-

sons, by abridging the hours of toil outside

of prisons, by limiting in every trade the

number of apprentices, by the total stoppage

of work in frequent strikes, by driving the

Chinamen out of the country, then it

follows, in logical consistency, that the

Communists ought to recognize the merits

of the noble army of tramps who are carry-

ing on the good work of diminishing com-

petition in the labor market and are gaining

a subsistence without drawing upon that

part of capital which is devoted to the pay-

In employing the word "Communists"

ment of wages.

nothing can be further from our intention than to include any portion of the honest, industrious classes. We denounce only the crafty set of leaders who attempt to gain a living without work by making dupes of actual laborers. These agitators, like their esteemed contemporaries, the tramps, are trying to escape the primal penalty of earning their bread by the sweat of their brow, but their method is a little more artful. Instead of living by direct theft, like the tramps, they subsist on the voluntary contributions of the workingmen. They get up organizations, of whose funds they are the custodians and disbursers. They handle money without being subjected to the ordinary responsibilities of positions of trust. The community has had extensive and disastrous experience of the difficulty of enforcing accountability, even with the aid of the law. The enormous swindles perpetrated by savings banks and trust companies, which are regulated by law and subject to inspection by public officers, show how difficult it is to secure an honest administration of funds received in trust. But the contributions made by the laboring classes to carry on an agitation ostensibly in their interest are under no guardianship of law; they are subject to all the abuses practised in other trusts. without any of the legal restraints. If they are not faithfully administered there is no means of calling the defaulters to account. The leading agitators may therefore live upon the contributions of their dupes without any danger of incurring the penalties which have overtaken the swindling officers of life insurance companies and savings banks. The Communist agitators know very well that the fleece accompanies the flock, and they are the irresponsible shearers. Their mode of getting living is not a whit more honest than that of the tramps. The tramps prey upon people who have either inherited or accumulated property and can afford to lose what is taken from them; but the Communist agitators prey upon laborers and subsist on entributions from their scanty earnings. It is more heartless to dupe and swindle the poor than it is to steal from farmers in good circumstances, and in this view the tramps are less blameworthy than the Communist agitators, who are rather to be classed with the dishonest officers of savings banks and life insurance companies. But these agitators resemble the tramps in their determination to live without honest

There are hosts of politicians who pursue the same object by still other means. The amusing and flippant Mrs. Jenks may not be in all respects a type of this class, but some of her satiric touches paint a lively picture of the class. She testified on Monday that she was at one time a clerk in the Treasury Department. "Did you render any service to the governmenf?" asked her examiner. "Oh, yes, sir," was the quick reply, "I did; I went up there very often until I got tired of it; I used to go into a room with lots of desks in it, where I did some writing; I went | the audience was a mixture of rufflanism,

work.

hit at the class of political hangers on who, as a reward for electioneering activity, get offices which are little else than sinecures. In what respect are these people better than that portion of the fraternity of tramps who pilfer without any resort to threats or violence? Like the tramps, they eat bread which they do not earn and render society no honest equivalent for their subsistence. Like the tramps, they do not intrude their competition into the labor market, and to this extent they act on the theory of the Communists, who would banish the Chinese, stop labor in the prisons, limit apprenticeships and abridge the hours which constitute a day's work. How grateful the Communists ought to be to the tramps and the sinecure politicians for their withdrawal from the labor market without compulsion!

The idea that laborers can be benefited by enforcing idleness upon others is the absurdest of whimsies. The greater the number of people who are kept at work the larger will be the abundance and the lower the prices of commodities, and the whole laboring community is benefited by the cheapness of the things they have occasion to buy. If all the classes of idlers were industrious producers they would have the means of purchasing commodities and would thereby enlarge the market for the products of other labor. The greater the number of idlers in any community the smaller will be the share of the laborers in the things they produce, unless the idlers can be made to stop eating when they cease to work.

A Historian at Fault.

The portion of Mr. Froude's essay on "Science and Religion" in the July-Angust number of the International Review will attract a good deal of attention among the more thoughtful classes, and undoubtedly receive, as it deserves to receive, severe censure and criticism. It will be seen by the extracts printed on another page that it is an insidious attack upon the Christian religion, which Mr. Froude maintains has fallen into a condition somewhat similar to that of the old religion of Rome about the time of Cicero, when its rites, and ceremonies were subjects of laughter and ridicule. "We have," he says, "practically eliminated Providence from the administration of things," and set up political economy as the creed which governs all our actions. The forms remain, but the soul has fled. Splendid temples exist. There are millions of worshippers, an imposing ritual, music and sculpture and painting; but to the educated classes it is all an idle, meaningless form, and nothing more. It is undoubtedly true that these views are held by a certain class of scientific men, but their number is exceedingly small. Revealed religion is bitterly attacked at the present time, but it is also stoutly defended, and if it is not gaining in the contest it certainly does not appear to be losing ground. Christianity has been assailed from the very beginning, and there is no reason to expect that the time will ever come when it will find no opponent in the field. The Christian religion is fortunate now that its enemies, however eminent they may be, are still, in an intellectual point of view, far inferior to those who have in the past endeavored to overthrow it. No one of its modern assailants is up to the mental standard of the philosopher of Ferney or of Rousseau, and although Mr. Froude holds that the condition of religion to-day proves that the infidel school of France come back to look upon it, is not, we fancy, one that would give them very great comfort. In destroying Christianity, however, Mr. Froude is kind enough to throw out a small boat to us in which we all may be saved. He is good enough to assure us that we shall have a new religion of some kind, but its exact character is a mystery. It has been pretty conclusively shown that Mr. Froude is not the most accurate of our historiaus. His critics have made terrible havoc with many of his most important historical assertions. In the essay just fresh from his pen he proves that he is equally lacking in the qualities that go to make an accurate ob-

Will the London Four Win at Henley?

server of the events that are occurring

before his own eyes.

Of the four crews entered against the Co-Inmhias and Shoewaccaemettes for the Stewards' Challenge Cup at Henley the London Rowing four will probably prove the most dangerous, especially if the report is cor-rect that Captain Guiston has substituted two other and doubtless better men for the two port oars, Trower and Labatt, who when defeated by the Beaverwycks were clearly pulled around at the finish by Gulston and Howell. With the crew improved at all in this direction the two American teams must be nearly or quite as fast as Yale was at the Centennial to win. We say nearly, for it will be remem-bered that Yale then had the outside on a curved course, and that London twice elbowed her out besides. If, however, they, or rather the one of them which gets into the final heat, has the good fortune to draw the inside then the Cup ought to come to America, for the despatches well say that "the curve will give a great advantage to the inside boat. The Shoewaccaemettes have not entered in the other race for the Visitors' Challenge Cup, college crews only taking part in that. If in the first race both London and the Shoewaecaemettes have hard fighting in the trial heats, and the final follows at all closely, the "Sweet Water" Michiganders may cause all Americans to feel happy on Fourth of July to a degree they are not now anticipating.

Profits of Communism.

The old saving, "It is an ill wind that blows good to nobody," was verified on Monday evening in the case of the socialist mass meeting. The demonstration at the Germania Assembly Rooms was a most beggarly affair. No more lamentable failure can well be conceived. The speakers were of the customary blue-fire description, and there almost every day when I had nothing loaferism and curiosity. But when the ad-

else to do. (Laughter.)" This was a clever | dresses had been delivered and the resolutions adopted the Communistic wind set in the direction of Justus Schwal's lager beer cellar, so recently made resplendent by the glory of the Lieutenant Governor's presence, and blew the thirsty socialists over to that renowned establishment. We are told that fresh beer was tapped to supply the distinguished visitors, and that a large crowd thronged the saloon and drank schooners until daylight. Songs were shouted in husky, beery voices, and some of the uncleanly French fugitives from justice sang in a very different key to that they would have pitched had they not found safety in flight from their native land. During the whole night the wiry, cunning Schwab drew the five cent pieces from the pockets of his guests, and chuckled as each new song increased the contents of his till. The wind of Communism certainly blew good to Justus on Monday night, for he made more money out of the socialist meeting than he could have made during three or four months of ordinary beer selling. Nevertheless we have not heard that Schwab has divided the profits of the evening with his fellow Communists. Indeed, if one of them had spent his last nickel in Monday night's debauch we doubt whether he could have squeezed the price of a loaf of bread on Tuesday morning out of Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer's protégé.

The Potter Investigation.

This inquiry, which seemed at one time so formidable and so fraught with startling threats if not with great results, has dwindled to a ludicrous attempt by nearly a dozen men to extract a petty secret from one artful and saucy woman, who baffles them at every turn. There is no longer any attempt to shake the title of President Hayes, although the Maryland memorial was cited in the preamble of the resolution as a reason for creating the committee. The inquiry seems to have been narrowed down to the question whether Mrs. Jenks or Mr. Sherman was the author of a brief letter promising that Weber and Anderson should be taken care of if they stood firm in adhering to statements which they had already made and sworn to and refused the bribes which they asserted had been offered them by the democrats. If Mrs. Jenks' story is true the mountain in labor has brought forth a ridiculous mouse. But even if it should be made probable that Mrs. Jenks lies, and that Mr. Sherman did write the letter, we cannot see that the establishment of such a fact is of any great political consequence. Such promises were made right and left by both political parties in Louisiana, in Florida and in Oregon, the persons making them being always careful to assume that they wanted only honest action and promising rewards for nothing else. If the letter in question was really written by Mr. Sherman it will compare favorably with the democratic telegrams sent to Oregon when the attempt was made to defraud the republicans of that State of one of their electoral votes. The fact that Mr. Sherman would have suffered so little if he had acknowledged the letter to be his favors the idea that his denial is truthful. At any rate the inquiry is becoming contemptible when it is reduced to a petty question of authorship between Mrs. Jenks and one of the visiting statesmen.

Seward and Motley. Mr. John Bigelow has retold in the International Review the story of the McCracken episode and of Mr. Motley's resignation of are fairly developed—one more than the other—and the post of United States Minister to Vienna. Of this interesting contribution to the history of a very interesting time we give an abstract elsewhere. As presented on this occasion the story is derived from two interviews with Mr. Seward, and does not vary in any important particular from the shape in which it has been current. There are some new points, but they do not bear upon what the friends Mr. Motley have always regarded as Mr. Seward's great offence-his letter of inquiry, which implied that Mr. Motley had used disrespectful language in speaking of the President. It is not pleasant for a Secretary of State to have to impute misconduct to a high official on poor authority, but that is not the only pleasant thing in the world, and Mr. Seward's judgment was precisely of the practical sort that could assign their relative importance to the unpleasant acts that an official must or may commit. His vindication, if it can ever be properly considered that he needs one for this trumpery occasion, is rightly regarded in Mr. Bigelow's pages, and is that he was too wise a man to make a point of dignity with President Johnson for the defence of Mr. Motley, and thereby, in order to save a third rate diplomatist, deprive the country of a Secretary of State whom it could not well have spared

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Baron Klenck, of Germany, is at the Breveort

The Earl of Lewes, of England, is at the Fifth Ave-Senators Conkling and Biaine left the city for their

respective homes last evening.
Senator William B. Allison, of lowa, arrived at the Brevoort House yesterday from Washington.

Mgr. Conroy, the Papai Ablegate, sailed in the steamer Caspian yesterday from Haislax for St. Johns,

Professor Goldwin Smith, who arrived from Liverpool in the steamship Russia yesterday, is at the Fifth

Avenue Rotel, Under the circumstances it is not needful that the investigators should subposes the four winds impli-

cated by Mrs. Jonks.

John R. G. Itassard, of the Tribune, is to deliver the address to the graduates of St. Joun's College, Ford-John O'Connor, the lelonious ex-legislator, of Ohio,

has been arrested on a charge of torging an affidavit in support of a fraudulent claim for a pension.

The Wilmington Nar gives its readers "spirits turpontine." It me't in every newspaper office where

the spirits turn up in time, all the year round. Picayune:-"It is never too late to mend; but the better way is to avoid getting on a tare," We shall not suspect you of mendacity, as you probably know

A welcome and reception on behalf of the Demo-cratic Central Association of Philadelphia has been tendered to Speaker Samuel J. Randall, upon his re-

turn to his home, and has been accepted.
In Kentucky, according to the veracious Cincinnati

like those to the Egyptian catacombs.

The newspapers of the Plains are full of gloomy forebodings in regard to the Indians. The Utes, Sh shones, Arapahoes and Sloux may take the warpath and possibly the Navajoes. The Shoshones would take The Crows, too, have long been their ailes, and it is impossible to say whether their policy will be peacefu or hostile. They are very numerous and are formidable as warriors.

Mscon (G.,) Telegraph: - "We cannot but indulge the hope that when we have helped to extragaish the public debt and time has healed the gaping wounds of the past, when re-son and brotherly love shall have fully regained the ascendancy over prejudice and bate. and honorable people of the same blood and lineage shall be returned to those from whom it was wrong-fully wrested. It will do no harm to keep this question before the people, that they may preserve the records and proper memorands of their former staves, in the event that a returning sense of justice on the part of the federal government may compensate them, at least in part, for the loss of this portion of their rightful property "

AMUSEMENTS. MENDELSSOHN NIGHT AT GILMORE'S GARDEN.

From all the indications Theodore Thomas will score
a success in his season at Gilmore's Garden. The attendance is steadily increasing and is losing much of its grimness. The smiling faces of young couples were seen last night along the walks in abundance, and there was absolute cheerluiness within the quadrangle of reserved seats in front of the orchestra. The esthetical, who occupy the front chairs of that charmed space still, it is true, wear that air-of owner seems to say, "Even here, O Theodore, lord of vibrating strings, we have come to protect you. They close their eyes in fapture during the andante and tristle up and look inspired during the allegre, and applaudi as though they were bestowing a benediction. The converted Philistine lingers in front of them, and learns the ontward expression of front of them, and learns the outward expression of classical themes divinely played. On the Iripges of the reserved chairs, and threading their way through the patches of otiolated grass, and around the cool fountains, moves the mass, happy and drinking in the strains with evident pleasure, when not entaged in drinking iced lemonade or sherry coboler through a straw, or maybap dipping into the amoor lager which loams at a moderate price for all. The orchestral Mendelssohn programme included the delinious "Calm at Sea," a quartette for French horas, "symphony No. 4 in a Itsilan;" the larry overture, "Melusine," and the overture, nocturne and wedding murch from "A Midsummer Night's Dream." The fairy overture is a trille too dainty for so large a building, but all the other pleces were heard to avaniage and played, need it be said, with the accustomed precision and skill of the iamous organization. The desigt full symphony fairly won all hearts in the addience, and the beauties of the last selection, from the exquisitely delicate shading of the overture to the jayous plare of the well known wedding march aroused a still wider enthurisam. The musicians of the school of the future mave givon us nothing so glorious in hymeneal music.

The concert was noticeable also in bringing before

The concert was noticeable also in bringing before New York audience Miss Fanny Kellogg, a Bostor The concort was noticeable also in bringing before a New York audionce Miss Fanny Kellogg, a Boston vocalist of high merit. The lady has a rich soprano organ, warm and clear in tone and flexible. She sings without effort and reaches her effects by purely legitimate means. Her first piece, "infeiter," is a trying one with its long recitatives and technical difficulties. She gained a well-two meed of applause, but at present any singer attempts the hall of Gilmore under great disadvantages. You cannot, keep everybody still, and in the piano passages the trodden gravel gives as unwelcome obligate. How hard it is on the stiger may be judged from the effect on the listener. "Insente—crunch, crunch, crunch, linfelice, crusch, crunch, crunch, "was how the opening of Miss hellogg's sole sounded last night. Why not lisoleum or something of a less resonant nature? The gravel would be all very well for an accompaniment to Mr. Lingard's "On the Beach at Long Branch." but with Mondelssohn's "infelice" it was unnappy indeed. Miss Kellogg also sang Melloy's "Clochette" and a song of Taubert's for an encore. The performance of an andante for violoncello and plano, by Messrs. Bergner and Dulcken, also deserves mention. A waity by Strauss, whose rhythmic spirit the orchestra begins to grasp better, and the crashing overture to "Zampa" were the sops to the popular Cerberus, and sent everybody home in good bumor. The programme for this evening its abritism and varied one.

THE AQUARIUM -- AN INFANTILE MONSTROSITY. There is now on exhibition at the Aquarium a Y pair, formed of children six months old. They were bern in Canada, of French Canadian parents, and are probably the best representatives of physical maiformation extant. To the professional eye they or it may be interesting, because of the suggestiveness that attaches to two bodies united in one. Unlike the Siamese twins, they have only a single pair of legs. Measured from the hips upward, they are simply a letter V. Both of the heads and bodie smaller and flatter brain, a more insignificant leg. disposition to worry and a liability to suffer from disease. The entertainment is not a pleasant one.
Neither young girls nor married women who
expect some time to be mothers ought to look
on the abnorms picture. Pretty as the baby
or the babies may seem as they reast concealed in the
swaddling clothes, there is something disgusting in
the thought that they must eventually become mere
exhibits in a medical inuseum. One of the lattle cuse
has a good head and under ordinary conditions
might live. The other belongs to a lower degree and
in both brain and muscle shows the curious results might live. The other belongs to a lower degree and in both brain and muscle shows the curlous results of nature when nature's law is encountered by interference. Judging from the appearance of the frame, therefore, one of the duality will not long survive, and both must go in the usual way. Professional men may view them to some advartage, but beyond this small clientels, it is difficult to conceive how anything but the most extreme of morbid curiosity can be granted by the sight of a maiformation on which God has so clearly made His mark. The curious structure feeds in the usual way, cries it veigar fractions, without reference to "the other fellow," and is a fair exemp inflation of the Shakes parian thought that there is a Providence which shapes our ends rough, hew them as we will.

SUCCESS OF AN AMERICAN SINGELL

Miss Emma Thursby has made the most remarkable and thorough success of all American singers who have come to London. The critics, one and all, join in her praise as an accomplished and perfect songairess; and one hears astonishment in every quarter at the most per fect culture of voice that Miss Thursby reunpuffed, and she has at once won for herself the secures position in the London concert world. I may say that she has in her short space of fime become

secures position in the London concert world. I may say that she has in her short space of time become the most popular concert artist in London, and that is saying a great deal. She does the greatest honor to heraelf and her country.

The Times gives a most cheering notice of her rendering of Mozari's aris, "Sperarivicino il lide" (not heard in London this twenty-live years), and Hannon's "Mio care bene," from "Redefinda," at the seventh Paritharimonic concert. The writer is, I believe, Dr. Franz Huefler, the suther of "The Troubadour."

Miss Emma Thursby, the Americans sincer, who appeared at the same concert, there's a world of special presse, lier voice, a high sopeans, is sympathetic, and her method singularly free from the mannerman, such as constant transition and excessive pertaments, too common among modern prima domas. At the same time the production of the voice, especially in the higher registers, is remarkable for its case and absolute parity of intonation. Her first contribution was Mozaris aris. Speral vision il file. "a ple common among modern prima domain and the higher registers, is remarkable for its case and absolute parity of intonation. Her first contribution was Mozaris aris. Speral vision il file. "a ple common among modern case of which is the security of the own of no production of sight?" in 'The Magic Haus, we know of no place in the motern reperiofre demanding a more flexible point in the motern reperiofre demanding a more flexible point in the motern reperiofre demanding a more flexible point in the motern reperiofre demanding a more flexible point in the motern reperiofre demanding a more flexible point in the motern reperiofre demanding a more flexible concert room. The lady also contributed Handel's "Motern demanders and more accurate ear. Miss Thurshy is one of the care benefit in the confidence of Handel's arras recently edited with masterly accompaniments by Dr. Robert Franz. I each leastance well deserved applause followed the performation in the motern in gift in the serie

St. James hall last night the same critic says:—

Miss Emma Thursby, in Mendelssonin's hymn, "Hear My
Prayer," proved that the forbid style is not the only mode
of expression at her command, the touching appeat, "Brot the Wings of a Dove," being especially genus rando for
its tenderuses of lealing. There is a general regree exressest that Miss Thursby does not turn her attention to
opera, but I think she is wise not to do so at present
it may interest use sugging. Miss ibursby's affairs, and
it may interest her friends to know that her business engagements could not be placed in better hands.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. Tony Paster and his Broadway company are mak-

Miss Ads Cavendish commences her engagement in New York September 22.

all been financial successors.

Victorien Sardon is said to have nearly completed

Sothern's pur in Great Britain will end in Decem-

Commercial, a wonderful cave has been discovered, in | ber. He starts for America about the 8th of thest

The benefit to G. Vining Bowers is fixed for Friday,

An attractive entertainment is promised.

Miss Emma Abbott is likely to become Miss Emily
Melville's successor in the Hess Opera Company.

Owing to the death of his mother Mr. J. C. Willlamson has postponed his trip to Europe until late in the season.

Farjeon, the novelisi, will go back to the green fields of England in July, taking with him an Amer ican wife and baby.

Mr. Jerome Hopkins is giving concerts of church and organ music in Hartford, many of the composi-

tions being his own.
It is said that John McCallough and J. K Emmet are among the most generous givers of their time and

zervice in behalf of beneficiaires now on the stage.

It is a mistake to suppose that theatres flourish in
London more than in New York. Most of the meaagers there are, or have been, bankrupt, and the attendance on an average is smaller than in New York. Numerous favorable notices indicate that Mme. Florence-Rice Kuox, of New York, who is now engaged in giving concerts in the principal cities of the West, has received a warm welcome and the praise

Mile. Mantilla, wno recently appeared in the Royal Italian Opera, in London, is warmly commended by several of the London critics for her singing forthcoming attractions at this house.

A wag, and yet a friend of Horr Diem, a well knows violoncellist, recently gave the hand of the latter, in Stuttgart, such an intensely friendly squeeze as to disable him for several weeks. The musician brough an action and recovered 24) marks and costs,

The receipts of the Grand Opera House, Paris, for the financial year 1877-78 were 2.950 797f.; Theatre Français, 1,748,189f.; Châtelet, 1,192,530f.; Variétés, 1,674,301f. ; Porte St. Martin, 1,024,584f. The authors rights for all the Paris theatres amounted to 1,736,520f. Mme. Gerster has been singing in "Faust" with fine effect at Her Majesty's Theatre, with Mile, Nemelil,

Mme. Lablache, Signor Campanini and others, under the management of Mr. Mapieson. Miss Minnio Rauck appeared in "Il Barbiere," as Rosine, and made While sopranos seeking positions in America are said to be as abundant as summer leaves good con-

traites are lew and far between. There is no sweeter church music than that which is often rendered by those who belong to the last named school Elaborate arrangements are being made by the American residents of Paris for the reception of Gilmore's Band on the Fourth of July, when the organi-

It is said that after paying all the expenses the treasurer has thus far divided several thousand dollars among the members of the band. Miss Agnes Rooth, formerly known as Mrs. Perry. the wife of Junius Brutus Booth, will spend the summer at their new home at Manchester, Mass. At Cohasset are Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson and daughter and Lawrence Barrett, Boucicault is yachting. Wallack and Moss are also "by the sad see waves." John E. Owens is summering on his Mary-

It is alleged in gramatic circles that Mr. H. M. Field, manager of the Boston Museum, now in Lon don, has offered \$1,500 to Miss Fanty Davenport to the right to produce Wills' play of "Olivia" on his stage. It is said that she paid \$5,000 for its use in the United States and Canada. It will be brought out in August by Shook & Palmer at the Union Square,

with Miss Davenport in the title role. It is said that at the private performances at the Theatre Royal, Munich, for the King exclusively, the following is the lonely ceremonial:—At seven o'clock exactly the King, in a plain black suit, and un-attended, takes his place in the middle box opposite the stage. The house is brilliantly lighted, but no one except His Majesty is anywhere to be seen in front. The King's appearance is the signal for the performance to commence. After each act the King retires, and the performance is resumed the instant he returns. The artists mostly belong to the Theatre Royal, and, save in the case of opera, the co-operation of others is seldom invoked.

SENATOR BRUCE'S ARRIVAL.

Senator Bruce and wife arrived at the Hoffman louse about seven o'clock last evening, but he did not register, and all those calling, except Senator Allison, of lowa, who visited him, were told that Senator Bruce had not arrived on the train, as expected. The Senator walked out late in the evening, took a stroll down Twenty-third street with his wife and returned at seven o'clock. He received a Rinand representative, but was too ill to talk after his fatiguing journey.

OBITUARY.

gator. He was born at Stockport, Cheenire, in 1796, and entered the Royal Navy as a midshipman in 1808, on board the Arcthusa. He was taken prisoner by the French in 1869 and was sent to France, where he remained five years. On the first downfall of Napoleon, in 1814, he was released and joined the British fleet at Flushing. He next served for a time on the Halfwark. In 1818 he volunteered on board the Trent, under Sir John Franklin, who encouraged him to devote himself to voyages of discovery. In company with W. Beechy he started the same year on his first mand of Captain David Buchan, Captain Buchan's instructions were to advance toward the North Pole be found practicable, but the ice effectually barred his passage further north than the eightieith degree of north latitude. In 1819 he was selected by Sir John Franklin to accompany him in his expedition from Hudson's Bay to the Coppermine River and along the coast cantward. In this perilous excedition the explorers performed a journey from Fort Enterprise to Fort Chippewyan and oack, partly on 1005, partly in canoes, a distance of 1,104 miles. It was in the depth of winter, the thermometer being at 57 degrees below zero, and their supplies were exhausted, but Mr. Back's cooliness and intreposity were conspicuous, and Sir John Franklin attributed the ultimate safety of the expedition mainly to his personal exertions. In 1821 he was pronoted to the rank of lieutenant and served for a time in the West Indies on the Superh. In 1825 he again set out for the Arctic regions, accompanying Sir John Franklin in his expedition for the purpose of co-operating with Capitains Beechy and Parry, in an attempt to discoved a northwest bassage. This voyage lasted three years, and the dreadulu hardships condured are related by Sir John Franklin in his "Narrative of a Second Expedition to the Polar Sea in 1825-7." Lieutenant Back extended his roscarches to latitude 70 deg. 24 min. Forth, longitude 149 deg. 37 min., and was instruments in saving the party. He was promoted to the rank of commander in 1825. When Sir John Franklin act out in advance with five of the party of the boats, collections of natural history, rough notes and astronomical and meteorelogical observations. On the breaking up of the ice he proceeded in York Factory and thence to England, which he reached in 1827. He mained unemployed for some years and in 1836 volunteered to go is search of Sir John Ross, who had left England for the Polar regions in 1820 and had not been hord of Captain Hack was appointed to command the be found practicable, but the ice effectually barred his passage further north than the eightieth degree

reached in 1827. He remained unemployed for some years and in 1838 volunteered to go in search of Sir John Ross, who had left England for the Polar regions in 1829 and had not been heard of Capini Back was appointed to command the expedition, but before he had reached the Arctic regions he neared of the safe return of Sir John Ross. He proceeded on his way, however, and determined to make the voyage useful, if possible, from a scientific point of view. After passing a terrible winter in the Great Slave Lake he discovered in 1834 the Waldesley and Artiflery lakes and asconded the Thiew-Schoch, or Great Pish River, to which his name has been since given. In spite or obstacles which would have deterred most men he succeeded, after a perilous invigation of about four hundred and fifty miles, in entering the Polar Sea, thus demonstrating its consection with the great lakes. He then carotully explored the coast between Bathurst Strait and Hudson's Bay, and returned to England in 1835. On his return he was appointed post captain by an "order in council," and published an account of his voyage, entitled "Narrative of the Arctic Land Expedition to the Mouth of the Great Fish or Back River and along the shores of the Arctic Ocean in 1833-5," a French translation of which was published in Paris the same year. In 1836 he was given the command of another Arctic expenition with the object of settling the geography of the coast between Regent Strait and Cape Tunaguin. Set out from Papa-Westray, one of the Orkney laineds, in the Terror, built specially for Artic expenition with the object of settling the geography of the canditor having been a long time locked in the ice and enduring many hardsnips he brought the expedition back to England in a pitiable condition. He published an account of this voyage, and from that time, with the exception of a temporary appointment under the Trassury, he remained on half pay. The Geographical Societies of London and Paris presented him with their gold medais, and in 1839 he received the hon

The piano recitais of Von Bulow in Paris have not

a new play for the Boston Theatre.

A new play by Mr. Bartley Campbell is shortly to be produced at the Grand Opera House.